THE NEWS IN LONDON.

AR RUMORS FROM THE SOUDAN AND TONQUIN.

PREMIER FERRY'S ARTIFICES—RADICAL MANGEUVRES IN ENGLAND-THE NEW SUEZ CANAL AGREE-

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Dec. 1 .- The news from Egypt is meagre, but it confirms the first reports of the destruction of Hicks Pacha's army and the probable abandonment of Khartoum-Colonel Coetlogan, commanding the garrison at that point, thinking it untenable. Baker Pacha in his movement to Suakin means first to secure the port and secondly to use it as a base, and if possible to open a road to Berber; but it is doubtful whether he will be able to control his troops, half of whom are reported to be deserting between Cairo and Suez. Nothing has been heard from El Mahdi except through the French General in Algeria, who telegraphs that he expects an insurrection.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

The French Ministry induced the Chamber of Depnties on Thursday to reject M. Clémencean's proposal for an immediate debate, Premier Ferry plausibly urging that the papers were not printed; but he alarmed Paris by describing the situation as serious. M. Ferry hopes that Admiral Courbet will report victory before the debate, and continues to circulate hopeful rumors and to represent the negotiations as continuing, which Marquis Tseng denies. The Herald's telegrams to the effect that the Chinese have fled in terror from Bac-Ninh are not believed here.

RADICAL TACTICS.

The Radicals are continuing their efforts, more energetic than scrupulous, to secure precedence for the Franchise bill over other measures of the next session. Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Bristol on Monday is regarded by moderate Liberals as a deliberate attempt to force the hand of the Cabinet by putting them in this dilemma: either to accept his scheme of legislation for the session, or to repudiate a colleague. The same remark applies to what Mr. Chamberlain said about including Ireland in the Franchise bill. He violates the cherished traditions of English public life by attempting to pledge the Cabinet of which he is a member to a policy not yet adopted, when Mr. Gladstone has refused to state the programme of the

Lord Hartington's speech on Tuesday was a good example of the opposite method. He avoided either prediction or an expression of personal preferences on the subject of the Franchise bill, but clearly indicated some practical difficulties which Mr. Chamberlain's sweeping generalities fail to touch. Everybody agrees that public opinion is ripe for reform, but the character of the measure and its precedence over all other legislation are both matters of uncertainty.

The Times to-day publishes a singular attack on Mr. Gladstone, accusing him of preparing the measure secretly and refusing to disclose the details to his colleagues, and rather insolently warns him that he is the servant of a free people, and not a Pope issuing an infallible decree. The balance of opinion inclines toward including Ireland in the Franchise bill, for the very practical reason that the Irish members otherwise will defeat the bill.

HOUSING THE POOR.

The discussion of the question of housing the poor is taken up eagerly by the leading magazines. Mr. Chamberlain's paper in The Fortnightly, though able, is regarded as too obviously intended to make party capital and to outbid Lord Salisbury. His main contention that the land-owners should bear the whole burden of relief denotes the hostility to the land-owning class which the author has expressed elsewhere, but which the Liberal party is not disposed to adopt. Mr. Arnold Forster points out that of the seven points in which Mr. Chamberlain declares that the law requires amendment, six are covered by existing statutes.

The Nineteenth Century contains four articles on the same subject, including one by Lord Shaftesbury warning the public against the danger of leading the poor to believe mere charity to be the true remedy for miseries.

The Liverpool Artisan makes some sensible contributions to the debate, dwelling on the difficulty of inducing the Irish to accept sanitary reforms, but insisting that the main obstacle is the difficulty of procuring sites for houses which laborers can afford to rent or buy,

Mr. Mearns, the author of the pamphlet "The Bitter Cry of Outcast London," which started the present discussion, writes in The Contemporary Review in a much less sensational tone than some of his imitators. Nobody attempts to answer Mr. Giffen, the eminent statistician, whose proof that the condition of the workman and the poor is vastly better now than it was in the last generation has done much to modify the agitation.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The convention between M. de Lesseps and the English ship-owners surprises the public and meets with a doubtful reception mainly because it deals solely with the financial and commercial sides of the question. M. de Lesseps's concessions on these points much exceed the original agreement, but the public is anxious to know whether the Ministry will now enforce English views against M. de Lesseps's selves. claim to monopoly, and insist upon having control

of the new canal. IRISH EPISODES.

The suspension of Justice Rossmore, Justice of the Peace, because he resisted the holding of a rebel meeting in Ulster, delights the Parnellites, angers Ulster, and is acquiesced in by Liberals on technical grounds. It offers a singular contrast to the lenity often shown by the Government to offenders on the

A POINT AGAINST THE WATER COMPANIES. London welcomes the final decision of the Dobbs case as a promise of legal redress from the extortion of the water companies. It is proposed to form an association to recover excessive charges during the

last six years. PERSONAL NOTES.

The papers publish a spirited reply from Mr. Lowell to the Metropolitan Railway employes respecting the recent explosion, declining to transmit their resolutions to the American Government, besause there is not the slightest evidence that any American was concerned in the outrage.

dress as president of the Royal Society. It | will of the Czar, will superintend the education of her was occupied mainly with a review of the scientific history of the year. Perhaps the most remarkable passage relates to Mr. Gardiner's researches respecting the continuity of protoplasm through walls of vegetable cells, which means, says Professor Huxley, nothing less than an approach to a demonstration of the essential

unity of plants and animals. Sir William Thompson receives the Copley Medal, and Dr. Hirst and Dr. Burdon Sanderson two Royal medals, the latter for his eminent services to physiology and pathology, being the investigator who is peculiarly obnoxious to the anti-vivisection party.

A NEW PLAY. Mr. Pinero's play "Lords and Commons," which secured toleration rather than success at the Haymarket last Saturday, has given rise to brisk discussion and general condemnation. Mr. Pinero resents criticism and the revival of old charges of plagiarism, and threatens legal action. Everybody agrees that this piece, like "Young Folks' Ways," was saved by excellent acting.

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN EUROPE.

INTERESTING GOSSIP FROM ABROAD.

ENGLAND AND HEISH AFFAIRS-AMERICAN FORK-MR. LOWELL.

London, Dec. 1.—Interest in English Home polities is just now concentrated upon the discussion of section of the Liberals demand that if the franchise is equalized Irish representation shall also be equalized. If this were done it would reduce the entire Irish parliamentary vote to 94 and that of the Parnellites to 56.

The prolonged silence of Parnell upon vital issues is be, ginning to provoke the electors of Cork and his parliamen tary followers generally. He has spoken only once since recess, and his supporters complain that it is difficult to obtain any communication with him, and that he maintains too great reserve upon matters of immediate and

Joseph Poole, the murderer of John Kenny, has been has been sent to the city prison. A memorial sent to Earl reported to have been strengthened by newly discovered evidence. Should the application to the Queen's Bench for an arrest of execution on the ground that the panel of the jury was invalid succeed, the Government will take that opportunity to order his releas Castle officials themselves have grave doubts of the ustice of the verdiet.

POPULARITY OF THE CROWN PRINCE. The genial Crown Prince of Germany has increased his popularity among the Spanish people by his affability oward interviewers. He has talked generally with great edom to the members of the press. General Ortega, president of a military club in Madrid, has requested the Prince and General Blumenthal and the military suit of the Prince to accept bonorary membership in that body. The club will hold a special meeting shortly to receive these German officers.

THE AMERICAN BISHOPS IN ROME, The American prelates at Rome have received a sussion of fêtes. The Arcabishop of Baltimore and the Condintor Bishop of St. Louis have undertaken to deliver a course of English sermons in the city on Priday afternoons during Advent. Cardinal Manning will oon return to England. He has met with failure in his ttempts to influence the Vatican on its Irish-American olicy; the American prelate refused to tolerate any inerference, thus balking his plans,

HOW PORK WILL BE RECEIVED IN FRANCE, A decress of the French Government issued in November finally abolished the embargo against American pork. fact asks that the prefects of departments issue to the American pork be thoroughly cooked; this done, it is perfectly harmless, and it will be no matter whether the Colonel de Coctolgan has again sent a spy to visit the pork had been infested with triching or not. The French pork-packers are much displeased with the new decree the fate of the survivors. Mr. Chevne, a civil engineer, and will try to bring about its abrogation, claiming that | was with Hicks Pacha, and is supposed to have shared it was issued under the pressure of incessant acitation at his fate. All the biscuits and provisions which were

Havre, which was suffering because of the failing-off in the importation of a leading American product.

GAMBLING ON AN OCEAN STEAMER.

The London papers have entered upon a lively discussion of the system of gambiling which prevails on trainstallantic steamers. Passengers who have suffered or been amnoyed by it write that gangs of American gamblers, eard sharpers and "bureo" men make a gamblers, card sharpers and "bureo" men make a gamblers, card sharpers and "banco" men make a cart regular business of travelling on the first-class liners. Their victims are generally Englishmen. It is trol of the gendarmery during the absence of Baker even stated that these sharpers must be known to the even stated that these sharpers must be known to the officers of many of the steamers, and the question is isked," Why do not the managers of the Atlantic line steamships rid themselves of this criminal nuisance ?"

DECEPTION BY A NEWS COMPANY. The latest deception practiced by the Central News has just come to light. It distributed a report accusing Mr. Colledge, the English Vice-Consul at Kertch, of being the head and promoter of a piratical association, and added the statement that Earl Granville had ordered Mr. Colledge under arrest. This speedily brought about a suit for libel, in which Mr. Colledge appears as complainant, against the papers which published the statement. It is expected that he will obtain heavy damage The Central News next pail forth as news a bill which purported to be the Lord Chancellor's reform measure of the Court of Procedure. Its publication caused intense excitement and universal comment among barristers and solicitors until it was discovered that it was merely a musty old bill introduced some time ago in the House is by a private member who was without influ-

ence or following. THE RECTORSHIP OF ST. ANDREWS. Mr. Lowell has formally accepted the restorable of St. Andrew's University. It appears that the question of his eligibility was considered before the vote was east and that a protest was lodged at that time against the candidacy of Mr. Lowell, on the ground that being an alien he was not eligible. The principals rejected th protest basing their action on a legal opinion that Mr. Lowell was eligible in spite of being an alien. When he delivers the Rectoral Address there will be a great at tendence of literary and fashionable people.

MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS. The English delegates of the Trades' Union in theirre ports upon their conference in Paris state that the French trades unions lack stability and discipline, and that it is difficult to get men in the best trades even to pay contributions in excess of two-pence weekly. For instance, out of something like a thousand masons who have accepted and openly professed unionist principles, only sixty are regular subscribers to the reserve fund. all seem to rely upon the State for things which they might do for themselves. They say, moreover, that there is little intercourse between the workmen and the middle classes and that there is a lamentable want of intimacy among the various groups of werkmen them-

The activity in ships uilding on the Clyde and the Tyn is rapidly declining. The prices of materials and of ships have no new orders. The workmen upon the Clyde have held a meeting, and offered to accept a reduction of 5 per eent in their wages; they hope by this move to induce the builders to keep their yards open. It is only a ques-tion of a short time when 10,000 artisans in the Clyde valley will be thrown out of employment.

The Haytian Minister to Great Britain has suddenly resigned his post, sending word to the Foreign Office that anarchy reigns in Hayti, that attacks are made upon British property and British subjects, and that these have

Besides the scuiling match between Dubear, of Putner and Ress, of Pittsburg, it was arranged yesterday that Dubear suall challenge Elliott, for a stake of £400, to row from Putney to Mortlake for the championship of the Thames. In London the betting is strong on Dubear against Ross.

The friends of the Communist Delescluze have searched the pit of the Montmartre Cemetery, where the bodies of the massacred Communists were thrown, and have recognized the remains of their comrade by means of so articles of clothing which he wore when killed. His body was taken out, and the bones were reinterred at Pére ! Chaise beside those of his sister. The radicals of the Paris Municipal Council intend to place a statue to Delescluze in the Hotel de Ville.

PERSONAL NOTES, Professor Huxley delivered yesterday his first ad-

Mr. Weldon, the husband of Mrs. Weldon, has appealed against the order of the divorce court, which granted her a restitution of her conjugal rights. He says that rather than renew his life with her he will go to prison.

William Redmond, the Irish member of Parliament, has taken a wife in Australia. He has thereby obtained the

use of a dowry amounting to £30,000. George J. Goschen, member of Parliament for Ripon, has accepted the Speakership of the House of Comand Speaker Brand retires on a pension from the Government of £5,000 per annum.

LITERATURE MUSIC AND DRAMA. A posthumous essay by Darwin on the "Evolution of Instinct," has been found among his papers. It is a spiendid example of exhaustive induction, and will be read at a meeting of the Linnaran Society.

George Eliot's poem, " The Dead," set as a cantata with orchestra and vocal effects, will be given at the Positiviet festival of the dead on New Year's Day.

The Journal of Education has invited 500 subscribers to the plebiscite to construct a body of English academicians Alfred Tennyson heads the list, and his name is followed by those of Ruskin, Arnold Browning, Froude, Swinburne, Freeman, Spencer and Black. These names are followed by those of novelists, including Shorthouse, Blackmore, McCarthy, Macdonald, Reade, George Merelith and Wilkie Collins.

The Ath-naum doubts the originality of Keats's letters to is brother George, mentioned in Dodd & Mead's New-York prospectus of Speed's (of Louisville) edition of Keats. The specimen letter accompanying the prospectus differ slightly from the letter published by Lord Houghton.

Horne, the author of " Orion," is becoming blind. The library of John Payne Collier, Including its Shake-

pearlan documents, will be sold at auction. The manuscript by Catte, reader to Frederick the Great, has been found in the Prussian Archives. Catte kept a ord of Frederick's remarks on his readings, which is strikingly original and characteristic. Herr Von Sybil has obtained permission to publish it with notes elucidating Frederick's conversation.

Emile Zola has begun a serial in Gil Blas bearing the title, " Joie de Vivre." Hector Malot has issued a romance, "Les Be

Stephane, the tener of the Parisian Opera Comique, has just submitted to an operation at Milan-that of entting the uvula. He believes the assurance of the operating suron that it would greatly increase the force and bril-

lianey of his voice. Gilbert and Sullivan have rejected all offers to dispose of the American right to produce their new opera. D'Oyly Carte evidently intends to produce opera in

New-York neight.
Albrey is adapting the French comedy "Tete Linette" for Charles Wyndham upon his return to the Criterion. Justin McCarthy has dramatized the novel, " Maid of

oust of Mary Anderson. Lotta's London programme is "Musette," "Little Nell and the Marchioness," "Firefly," "Heartscase," and "La

Cigale." The announcement of this repertory surprises the London critics, who are unused to such versatility. Minnie Palmer has had a triumphant provincial tour, drawing immense houses everywhere, Mr. Irving presents a revival of "Paust" at the Lyceum, that being his first piece after his return from

his American tour. Mr. Terriss sustains the title rôle; he has contracted to play a long encagement with Mr.

Oscar Wilde's lecture in Dubila was a complete fallure,

HICKS PACHA KILLED.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Times publishes a dis-atch from Khartoum, dated Friday, which states that a Egyptian Army and the forces of El Maladi, saw Ala-eding of the battle. He states that Hicks Pacha was slain without water for three days, and the soldlers were offering \$4 for a drink. The fugitives, if any, from the | discovered was false. O'Donnell's remark to Mr. Corpeople the explanation that the sole requirement is that | Egyptians must have been slain or captured while mak- | bitt after he was shown Carey's portrait, "I'll

seene of the battle, and to enter El Obeld and ascertain

Carso, Dec. 1.—Clifford Lloyd will take the entire con-

THE SUSPENSION OF LORD ROSSMORE.

DUBLIN, Dec. 1 .- Lord Rossmore has written nother reply to the Lords Commissioners of the Privy Seni in defence of his action at Roslea, County Fermanagh, n which he says that the suspension of his commission as Justice of the Peace in County Monaghan is of small importance to himself, but that many loyalists will consider it as another slight directed against those who are auxious

it as another slight directed against those who are auxious to protest against doctrines of rapine and revolution. The Lords Commissioners, in response, say they have no doubts as to the propriety of their decision and decline to discuss the matter any further.

The Deputy Grand Muster of the English Orangemen has bessed an address in connection with the case of Lord Rossmore, in which he says he cannot sit still and tamely submit to see his Irish brethren so treated. He suggests that effective steps be taken to express sympathy with the Orangemen of Monaghan and Fermanagh.

THE TROUBLES OF FRANCE AND CHINA.

London, Nov. 1.-The Press Association says it is authorized to coufirm the report from Paris that M. Waddington, the French Ambassador at London, had informed Earl Granville, the British Foreign Secretary, that France intended to occupy Bac-Ninh and Sontay to satcould propose an armistice is incorrect.

PARIS, Dec. 1 .- It is semi-officially announced that Adniral Courbet's latest telegrams to the Government betray no sort of uneasiness respecting the success of the French operations in Tonquin. The report which was revived yesterday that the Chinese have evacuated Bac-

vived yesterday that the Chinese have evacuated Bae-Ninh and Soutay is not confirmed. Supplies of every kind for the French army and navy have been concentrated at Hal-Phong, and the stores are now complete and adequate. M. Dofrenil, the head of the French commissariat in Tonquin, is dead.

It is asmounced that as the civil and military power of Frence is concentrated in the hands of Admiral Courbet, the Government has acceded to the request of Dr. Harmand, the Civil Commissioner in Tonquin, for his recall, and he is authorized to return to France upon a forlough, The Arbitration and Peace Society has sent an address to Lord Granville, Foreign Secretary, on the subject of the relations which exist between France and China. The address alludes to the vast commercial interests of Europe and America involved and asks Lord Granville to receive a deputation from the society in order to strengthen his hands in offering mediation. Lord Granville replied that he did not think the reception of a deputation now would further the desired object.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—Another Chinese Ironelad was launched at Stettin to-day. The Chinese Legation here, with many invited guests, were present to witness the event. The Legation is entering into contracts for material of war, which is being sent to China in Immense quantities.

PRESERVING ORDER IN NEWRY.

NEWRY, Ireland, Dec. 1.-Three hundred policemen and two troops of hussars have arrived here, and 400 infantry are on their way here for the preservation of order, in view of the apprehended disturbances between Nationalists and Orangemen. Mr. Parnell held conferences with his friends this morning. The authori-ties have forbidden the Nationalists to meet outside of the hotel at which he is staying, and the police have been ordered to disperse all gatherings upon the streets. A healy of Orangemen will occupy Orange Hall and a force of police will be stationed in close proximity.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—General Pryor will sail from Liver-pool for New-York on the steamer Germanic next Thursday. The Right Hon. Charles Dawson, Lord Mayor of Dublin, has extended to him an invitation to a public

DUBLIN, Dec. 1 .- Alderman William Meagher, of the Parnell party, was to-day elected Lord Mayor of Dublin. The Liberal and Conservative members of the Corporation

THE STRIKE AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 1,-The freight-handlers' strike here continues and freight is moved with difficulty. The members of the Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting to-day and appointed a committee to offer arbitration. The meeting was called at the instance of the insurance companies and banking institutions.

O'DONNELL CONVICTED.

THE PRISONER SENTENCED TO DEATH.

MR. RUSSELL'S ARGUMENT TO THE JURY-VIOLENT

CONDUCT OF THE MURDERER LONDON, Dec. 1 .- The trial of Patrick O'Donnell for the murder of James Carey was resumed this morning. The court-room was crowded with people, but there were few persons outside of the building. Mr. Pryor sat behind Charles Russell, senior counsel for O'Donnell. The prisoner's brother was present. Walter Young, a Port Elizabeth cab-driver, was called for the defence. He testified that he frequently drove the Carey family around Port Elizabeth, and they ought to know When Mrs. Carey and her son denied it, he said that he was panic-stricken. He once said to "Tom" Carey at Port Elizabeth: "You are a fine fellow! Why didn't you shoot O'Donnell when he shot your father?" "Tom" answered: "I had not the revolver. I went to get it, but when I went there, it was gone, because my father had it." witness said that he had mentioned this to other cab-drivers. No other witness was called for the

Mr. Russell urged the jury in considering the ase to dismiss from their minds all that they may have read upon the subject of the killing of Carey, The prisoner did not deny the shooting. The ques tion for the consideration of the jury was: "Did he do it under a reasonable apprehension of his life?" If so, they should acquit him. If short of this, O'Donnell acted only, under a threat of personal violence, they could not convict him of murder, although it might not be possible to let him go free altogether. The statement is utterly false that O'Donnell went on board the steamer Kinfaun's Castle to track Carey at the bidding of a secret society. Mr. Russell said these were only newspaper charges which he proceeded to denounce.

Judge Denman remarked that counsel was hardly promoting the interest of his client. He could trust the jury not to be influenced by anything except the evidence that had been given in court.

Mr. Russell said the accusation had an important bearing, because it suggested the words, "I was sent to do it," which were put into O'Donnell's mouth by Mrs. Carey; but in deference to the Judge's remark, he would make no further referce to newspaper attacks. He then continued his address. He compared O'Donnell, who was an honest, hardworking man, with Carey, who was a villain execrated by the people, unpardoned by the Queen, known to be cruel, treacherous and desperate, who, forced by a man likely to denounce him, would not, scruple to resort to any weapon to overawe or kill, and who in all his murderous conspiracies took care of his own life. It was unreaable to suppose that, if O'Donnell had premeditated the murder, he would have committed it is the presence of several witnesses.

THE PRISONER'S STORY OF THE MURDER. Mr. Russell gave O'Donnell's own story of the Attorney-General James and Judge Denman at first objected, but finally consented to allow Mr. Russell to proceed with the story. Mr. Russell cabin of the steamer Melrose Castle between the two men, the drawing of pistols by both, and the shooting of Carey, all of which, sail Mr. Russell, occupied less time than it took to tell; hence no and Marks. The evidence given by Parish and young Carey was, he continued, unworthy of credtime he was shot. The boy's testimeny that his father went ashore at Cape Town without it and that he did not carry it after his identity was ado, having no indication in it of a serious purpose ad to which nobody would attach importance.

Although no witness saw a pistol in Carey's hand. Mr. Russell said, yet it was likely that a pistol was drawn, but owing to the uncertain light in the cabin and the excitement of the moment it escaped observation. He submitted that the son of Carey picked up the revolver when his father fell and kept it for the purpose of firing at O'Donnell if he got a chauce, or for the purpose of concealing it in order to make it appear that O'Donnell committed an unprovoked murder. After insisting upon the credibility of the testimony of Young, the cab-driver, Mr. Russell made an appeal to the jury for an unprecipited and calm consideration of the case. It was better, he said, that a guilty person should sometimes escape punishment than that an inno-

times escape punishment than that an inno-one perchance should suffer. Russell spoke four hours, and upon conclud-is address he was greeted with loud applause, ing his address he was greefed w which Judge Denman repressed.

THE ARGUMENT FOR THE GOVERNMENT. Attorney-General James closed the case for the Government. He said that so much had been said to blacken Carey's character, that people might believe that it was right to kill him. The jury had nothing to do with this. The question for them to consider was: Did the prisoner wilfully murder um? The sworn facts left no doubt as to that, The prisoner never pleaded self-defence until he saw his solicitor at Port Elizabeth and there was no tittle of evidence to support the theory of a struggle or a quarrel. The prisoner's counsel had told the jury a story which O'Donnell had told to told the jury a story which O'Donnell had told to somebody else. It was a theory unsupported by the evidence. The Attorney-General denied that O'Donnell had shunned Carey. He invited him to drink shortly before he shot him. The woman who was with O'Donnell on the steamer knew all about the shooting, and it was strange that she was not called as a witness. If she was D'Donnell's wife she could not testify; if she was his mistress, why were the prisoner's counsel afraid to call her f.

Mr. Sullivan, of counsel for O'Donnell, here made an objection to the remarks of the Attorney-General, and said that the woman had been alluded to in the evidence as Mrs. O'Donnell, and that the Attorney-General had no right to throw suspicion upon her. Judge Deuman said that he considered the Attorney-General's remarks as fair.

torney-General had no right to throw suspicion upon her. Judge Denman said that he considered the Attorney-Generals remarks as fair.

The Attorney-General continued, saying that it was evident that she was not called because she could only corroborate other witnesses. At Port Elizabeth O'Donnell stated before the magistrate that he took a pistol from Carey's hand. If so, he was no longer in any danger of his life. Why did he fire? How did young Carey get the pistol which O'Donnell had taken from his father? That statement was so absurd that another one was made for the prisoner to-day, inconsistent with the former and equally incredible. It would compel the jury to believe that young Carey was guilty of perjury, and that he was so precocious as to conceal the pistol in order to fasten the crime upon the prisoner. The Attorney-General said he thought Mrs. O'Donnell's remark, "Nover mind, O'Donnell, you are no informer!" showed what really happened. She saw O'Donnell shoot Carey, and thought that that crime was nothing compared with the offence of being an informer. The prsoner shot Carey deliberately because he believed it to be a praiseworthy act, and wished to enjoy all the notoriety that would attach to it.

Judge Denman then delivered his charge to the jury, wiffich at 7 p. m. retired to deliberate upon a verdict.

When the jury first retired O'Donnell stood up in

jury, which at 7 p. m. retired to deliberate upon a verdict.

When the jury first retired O'Donnell stood up in the dock and looked about with great composure. The jury returned to ask "If a man had a deadly weapon in his hand and another thought that he was about to use it against him and shot the former would it me manslanghter or murder?" The Judge replied that it would be neither. But he asked where was the evidence of any act done by Carey which induced O'Donnell to think Carey meant to shoot him. When the jury had retired, Mr. Sullivan expressed a doubt as to whether the Judge had not given a "rong direction to the minds of the jury by his question. Judge Denman acked Mr. Sullivan if he could suggest where such evidence was. The jury returned a second time and asked the meaning of "malice aforethought," which was explained. The jury again retired and returned in four minutes with a verdict of wilful murder.

SHOUTS AND CURSES BY THE PRISONELL.

SHOUTS AND CURSES BY THE PRISONER, When Judge Denman asked O'Donnell if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, O'Donnell made no reply. The Judge then passed the sentence. The prisoner now wanted to speak. The Judge, however, ordered his removal. The police seized him, when O'Donnell held up his right hand, his fingers extended, and shouted: "Three cheers for Old Ireland!" "Good-bye, United Sates!" "To hell with the British and the British Crown!" "It is a plot limit down, kicking him down, kicking him down, kicking him on the head and fracturing his skull.

made up by the Crown!" The prisoner, shouting, cursing and struggling, was then forcibly removed by the police amid fearful confusion and slamming of doors. This action of O'Donnell caused the greatest excitement and surprise, as he had

the greatest excitement and surprise, as he had previously gained the sympathy of the audience by his good behavior.

General Pryor states that he had resolved to apply for a hearing in the case of O'Donnell and to force an explicit refusal to his application, but that the other counsel in the case gave in writing their opinion that the appearance of an American lawyer, sent by Irish-Americans, would be fatal to the prisoner. They further stated that if the application was made they would surrender their briefs. General Pryor finally consulted O'Donnell, who decided to abide by the opinion of Messrs. Russell and Sulliyan.

OIL TRANSPORTATION IN BULK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] PITTSBURG, Dec. 1.-Hugo Mattulath, of the Continental Trunk Line Company, of San Francisco, is in this city, organizing a scheme to transport refined oil to the Southern markets. All the independent refineries in this section will be interested. The oil will be shipped in bulk boats, with distributing points at Marietta, Louis ville and New-Orleans. The company has secured a patent on a barrel constructed of soft wood and fined

The utmost secrecy was observed in furthering the pro-The utmost secrecy was observed in furthering the project. Charles Meyraon, of the Germania Savings Bank,
Thomas Cole of the Pittaburg Oil Exchange, and the
oil brokerage firm of Holdship & Irwin, are said to be
the principal stockholders. The company will operate in
conjunction with the Continental Trunk Line Company.
Some leading oil operators, who were spoken to to-nikht,
expressed the belief that the movement is only another
of the Standard Oil Company's shrewd maneuvres to
bring the independent refiners into their ranks, but just
how this can be accomplished in connection with such a
scheme nobody tries to explain.

PROTECTING THE RIGHT TO VOTE. A JURY EMPANELLED IN SOUTH CAROLINA TO TRY

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] COLUMBIA, S. C. Dec. 1 .- When the United States Court met this morning the work of empanelling a jury in the case of John A. Mitchell was begun. Mit chell is charged with interfering with the registration of voters, and resisting the United States Marshal at the election for Congress, in Charleston, last year. The first juror called was a white man, who was peremptorily ordered by the District Attorney to "stand aside." ordered by the District Attorney to "stand aside." A heated and exhaustive argument then ensued between Messrs, Youmans and Haskell on the part of the defence, and Meiten and Spect for the Government, upon the question of the right of the prosecution to challenge jurors. The points argued were the same as those which engaged the attention of the Court yesterday, and were decided by Judge Bond in favor of the prosecution. District Judge Bryan dissented in each instance. After the District Attorney had set aside nine jurors, a jury was empaneited, composed of twelve white men. John Agnew, a prominent merchant of this city and a leading member of the Greenback party, was selected as foreman. The Court then adjourned until Monday, when the taking of testimony will begin.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION RETURNS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Boston, Dec. 1.—The Democrats will glean me comfort from the publication of the official returns of the recent State election, and the Republicans will be somewhat surprised. The entire vote of the State for Governor was 312,357, or 55,079 more than in 1872. Robinson received 160,097, and Butler 150,228, giving Robinson a plurality of 9,864. This gave Robinson re than Bishop received last year, while Butler received 16,282 over this vote in 1882. The largest Republican vote was cast for Scoretary of State; and it is here that comparisons became interesting and signifi-cant. Henry Pierce received 165,889, a plurality of 21,185 over Charles Marsh, the Democratic nominee. In 1882 the Republican nominee for Secretary of State received a plurality of 25,872, which shows a reduction of the Republican majority in Massachusetts of over 4,000 since 1882. Bishop ran 15,000 behind his ticket; this year Robinson was 5,600 behind his ticket. The Prohibitionists, who boasted loudly that they held the balance of power, polled only 1,881 votes, against 2,137 in 1882. here that comparisons became interesting and signifi-

A MYSTERY STILL UNSOLVED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 7 .- Mayor Franklin requested the Burrell girl, who alleges that she was shorn of her hair by some person unknown, once in broad daylight in a thickly settled part of the city, and again while asleep in her room, to call at his office to-day, when the Mayor expected to solve the mystery. The father, however, at the last moment refused to allow the girl to appear unless she was accompanied by himself and wife, Mr. Franklin thereupon washed his hands of the whole business, and the matter will for the present remain a mystery. Searcely a person, however, has now any doubts as to who committed the alleged outrage.

A successor has been temporarily appointed to fill the place occupied by the jamitor of the schoolhouse, who has been writing letters to the girl and placing them in he deak. No one suspects the jamitor of cutting off the girls.

HOWE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] BRIDGEFORT, Conu., Dec. 1 .- The announce ment was made here this morning of the reorganization of the Howe Sewing Machine Company; that the interest of C. K. Garrtson, of New-York, consisting of 30,391 shares of the total 40,000 shares of capital stock, had been sold in three equal lots to John J. Kennedy and S. G. Wheeler, jr., of New-York, and E. Parmly, of this city, and that the last named gentleman will bereafter control the business of the concern. The stock transfer was made on Novem ber 28, and with the exception of the change of ownership, the company will go on under about the same man-agement as before. The burned buildings are in process of reconstruction, and work with 700 hands will probably be resumed early in the winter.

BEQUESTS FOR BIBLES AND TRACTS.

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] PITTSBURG, Dec. 1 .- The will of Mrs. Emma Cooke-Cochran, filed to-day, gives \$8,000 to the American Tract Society of New-York, on condition that the interest shall be devoted to the support of colporteurs in the Western or Southern States and Territories, and provided that, if the income of her grandson, F. H. Cochran, falls below \$1,500 per year, the deficiency shall be made up to below \$1,500 per year, the deficiency since of make dy him. She also gives \$8,000 to the American Bible Society, with the provise that it shall be used to distribute Bibles in foreign countries, so long as the income of her grand-daughter, Mary E. Cochran, does not fall below \$4,500. If it should, the shortage is to be made good. If the be-quests are not accepted by the societies named, it is directed that they shall go to the American Sunday-School University.

PROHIBITION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 1 .- Elections on the pestion of "license," or "no license," were held yester day and to-day in the towns of Marion, Winnsboro and Oglensburg, resulting in each instance in overwhelming victories for the prohibition party.

RE-ELECTION OF JUDGE MIVER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 1 .- The Legislature in oint assembly to-day re-elected Henry McIver, associate stice of the Supreme Court, for the full term of four

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. FOUND DEAD IN AN ANTHRACITE FURNACE. READING, Penn., Dec. 1.—Harry Bous, age sixern, and a stranger, presumably a traing, slept last night to ckert's furnace, and this morning both were found dead, aving been suffocated by sulphuric gas.

A COUNTEINFEITER ARRESTED,
LEADVILLE, Dec. 1.—William J. Blackburne has
seen arrested here for passing a \$100 counterfeit bill on the
sational Exchange Bank of Baltimore. KILLED HIMSELF WITHE UNDER ARREST.
PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 1.—Henry Briggs blew
bits brains out to-day while under arrest for larceny, and on
lis way to the Adderman's office.

his way to the Alderman's office.

A WAYWARD GIRL KILLS HER FATHER.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 1.—At Nahmuta yestel
Jennie Murray, colored, shot and killed her steplather,
iam Troupe, while he was trying to restrain her from ent
his house with strange men. The murderess escaped.

MURDERED ON ACCOUNT OF A GRUDGE,
PLATTE CITY, Mo., Dec. 1.—John Woodson, a Dep
sty Sheriff, was shot and killed at Camden Point by one Tip
tota. Woodson was the nephew of ex-Governer Woodson. It
had once arrested Tipton, but the charge was not sustained. THREE WOMEN DROWNED.

DITON, III., Dec. 1.—While Electra Lewis, milliner, and two little girls were out driving last evening, the horse occame frightened and ran into the river, and all were drowned.

KILLED BY A FALL IN A MINE.

SCHANTON, Penn., Dec. 1.—The bucket at the Bridge Coal Company's shaft in this city capsized last night while descending. Michael Flood fell a distance of over 100 feet and was killed.

PRICE THREE CENTS. CARLISLE TO BE SPEAKER

NOMINATED ON THE FIRST BALLOT.

CARLISLE'S VOTE LARGER THAN THOSE OF RAN-DALL AND COX TOGETHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 .- The caucus of Demoeratic Representatives-elect to-night nominated John G. Carlisle to be Speaker. The last day of the canvass was less exciting than the two or three which preceded it. Both candidates were weary, and their workers were tired out. A large part of the day was spent by the friends of Messrs. Randall and Carlisle in trying to arrange amicably as to who should preside over the caucus to-night, but no agreement had been reached before the caucus met. Extreme uncertainty prevailed all day with respect to the attitude of the New-York Representatives and the supporters of Mr. Cox outside of that State, so when the caucus met few people knew whether or not Mr. Cox's name would be presented.

Mr. Geddes having been selected as the presiding offi-cer, the fight immediately opened. Almost everybody conceded that should the proposition for a rice roce vote be carried Mr. Carllsle would receive the nomination on the first ballot. A resolution to this effect was brought in by Mr. Dorsheimer, of New-York. The test vote came on the motion to strike out "viva voce" and insert "ballot." The defeat of this motion by a vote of 75 yeas to 113 mays clearly foreshadowed the triumph of Mr. Carlisle, who was surrounded by friends in the room of the Committee on Ways and Means. The candidates were immediately placed in nomination, and, contrary to the expectation of many, Mr. Cox\was entered for the race. The call of the roll had proceeded no further than the State of New-Jersey, when the report came that the vote stood 70 for Carlisle to 28 for both the other candidates. When Pennsylvania had been passed the vote still stood 70 for Carlisle. Randall had run up to 44 and Cox to 32. Five minutes later came the result: 107 for Carlisle, 45 for Randall, and 36 for Cox. There was, of course, unbounded enthusiasm in the room where Mr. Carlisle had stayed, surrounded by a crowd of friends.

CARLISLE'S DISAPPOINTMENT. Rapidly comparing the figures, Mr. Carlisle remarked:

"I am somewhat disappointed. I should have had 29 majority instead of 26."

He seemed to be really more disturbed about the 3 votes which he did not receive than pleased with the 107 that were cast for him. The strength developed by Mr. Cox was a surprise to both his opponents. Only a man of Mr. Cox's hopefulness and energy could have made a respectable showing against the difficulties and the meredulity that he encountered. Mr. Carlisle's friends disposed of him with a sneer, and said his candidacy amounted to nothing and that it made no difference whether he stayed or not. A good many of Mr. Randall's friends talked in the same strain, but Mr. Randall himself did not, and there is excellent reason to believe that he desired Mr. Cox to remain in the field in the hope of stopping the Carlisle "rush" on the first

THE POWER OF THE SOLID SOUTH. An analysis of the vote shows that of the 188 votes cast, 95 were from the "Solid South" and 93 from the North and West. Of the 95 Southern votes Mr. Carlisle received 72, Mr. Randall 19 and Mr. Cox 4. In other words, three-fourths of the "Solid South" went for the candidate of the "Solid South," and he received only 32 votes besides. North of the Potomae and east of the Alleghanies he received only 1 vote, that of Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts. The 4 votes Mr. Cox received in the South were 1 from Arkansas, 2 from Missouri and 1 from North Carolina.

south were I from Arkansas, 2 from Missouri and I from North Carolina.

When Tennessee had been reached on the roll-call, it became evident that Carlisle's nomination was assured, and a number of Representatives asked the privilege of changing their votes. Governor Curtin at once requested that the nomination be made unanimous, which was done. Governor Curtin made a short speech, congratulating the caucus on the good temper which had been preserved, and saying that if Mr. Randall could not be elected be knew of no one for whom he could more cheerfully vote than for the Kentucky statesman.

Mr. Randall, Mr. Cox and Governor Curtin went' immediately to Mr. Carlisle's room and conducted him into the hall, where he made a short and well-timed speech thanking the Representatives for the hoor conferred upon him.

There was a long contest over the Clerkship. It was

thanking the Representatives for the honor conterred upon him.

There was a long contest over the Clerkship. It was first reported that the result was a tie; next that Mr. Atkins, ex-Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, had 2 majority; again a tie was reported. Finally it was definitely known that General Clark, of Missouri, had received 95 votes, Mr. Atkins 92, and Mr. Martin, of Delaware, whose State stood nobily by him, 2 votes. The casting vote was given by Mr. Carlisle against Mr. Atkins. When the Speakership contest began, a Tanuxudispatch stated that "slates" had already been made; that the Carlisle "slate" hore the name of John B. Clark for Clerk of the House; that of John P. Leedom for Sergeant-at-Arms, and that of J. R. Wintersmith, of Texas, for Doorkeeper. Mr. Ledom was nominated without the formality of a ballot. Mr. Wintersmith, of Texas, was elected Doorkeeper. The Carlisle "state" was not broken.

The Spriggs mystery is at last explained. He voted for

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS. MR. KEIFER NOMINATED FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Dec. 1 .- The Republican caucus this afternoon was slimly attended. Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, presided and was subsequently made chairman of the Republican caucus for the XLVIIIth Congress. As hardly a majority of the Republican Representativeselect had arrived, Mr. Phelps moved that the caucus adjourn until Mouday morning, in order that the absentees might have an opportunity to take part in its proceedings. This motion Mr. Phelps supported in a short, good-tem-pered speech, but it was defeated.

General Browne, of Indiana, placed General Keifer in commutation in a speech which rehearsed the achievements of the XLVIIth Congress and the part taken by his candidate in winning them. The speech was in the same line with General Keifer's letter to Mr. Phelps. Mr. Thomas, of Illir nois, made a short speech seconding Keifer's nomination.

A. X. Parker put forward George D. Robinson, of Massachusetts, as a candidate not only worthy of the comwould be ratified by the Republican party of the entire country. He referred to General Keifer's letter and deprecated the attack upon the Republican press, which, as everybody knows, he said, is inspired by a sincere desire to promote the best interests of the Republican party, and which reflects the prevailing opinions and sentiments of an overwhelming majority of Republicans.

Mr. Parker's allusions to the New-York Republican press were not well received by some of General Keifer's friends, one of whom sneeringly interjected: "Muzzlo it! muzzle it!"

Mr. Skinner also supported Mr. Robinson's nomination, urging that it would be received with general acclamation as a deserved reward conferred upon a man who had helped to redeem Massachusetts from the Buther-Demoratic rule. In New-York, also, the political tide had turned, and the Republican Representatives of the Emptre State fett like shaking hands with Massachusetts over the recent elections.

The caucus divided, and General Keifer was nominated by a vote of 44 to 15. Among the Republican Representatives was volved of the new the recent election in the neutral transport. pliment to be bestowed, but the man whose nomination

the recent elections.

The caucus divided, and General Keifer was nominated by a vote of 44 to 15. Among the Republican Representatives who voted in the negative were Messrs. Hiscock, Parker, Skinner, Millard, Payne, Nutting, Johnson, of New-York, Phelps of New-York, Phelps of New-York, Phelps of New-York, Delps of New-York, Phelps of New-York,

TRYING TO PROPITIATE MANITOBA. CHANGES IN THE LAND POLICY OF THE DOMINION

GOVERNMENT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] OTTAWA, Dec. 1 .- In view of the alarming extent to which disaffection has recently been spreading throughout the Northwest, the Dominion Government has decided to remove some of the grounds for complaint. The first step to be taken in that direction is a n tion of the land policy, to meet demands of bona fide set-tlers. It is officially announced to-day that on January 1 ers. It is officially announced to-day that on January I he southern reserve, between the Canadian Pacific Raliay belt and International boundary line, covering some par million acres of land, will be thrown open for home-tend and pre-emption entries. These lands, for some unsuplanted reason, were withdrawn from settlement last ear. Even numbered sections of the mile belt along and a both sides of the Canadian Pacific Railway will also be reopened for settlement on that date. The reserve in pened. The lands are to be sold at public auction at an pact price of five dollars per acre in April next.

CHINAMEN THREATEN AN INTERPRETER. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1 .- As indicative of the contempt manifested by the Chinese for the laws of this ountry, Fou Sing, who has been acting interpreter between Port Surveyor Morton and bogus traders from China, sent word yesterday to the Collector that he was afraid any longer to perform his duties. His interpretations have been so faithful as to bring upon him the wrath of his countrymen, who threaten his life.

SENATOR ANTHONY STILL IMPROVING.

Senator Anthony passed an easy night on Friday. His physician, Dr. Goldthwaite, refuses, how-ever, to permit any one but his near relatives to see him. His nephew, Captain Bartlett, has been in constant at-tendance on him. It is expected that Senator Anthony will be strong enough to start for Washington to-morrow morning.